



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

So are the histories of the organization for mutiny in the different fleets. But Mr. Gill has acquitted himself of a difficult and complicated task with singular success and given us a book that is more than a contribution to the history of the British navy. It is a distinctly serviceable contribution to the political and social history of England of the period of England's last great war with France.

EDWARD PORRITT.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Studies and Notes Supplementary to Stubbs's Constitutional History. Two volumes. By CHARLES PETIT-DUTAILLIS. Manchester, The University Press, 1911 and 1914.—xiv, 152 pp. ; 316 pp.

Ever since the appearance of Stubbs's *Constitutional History of England* its indispensableness has been steadily recognized. Whatever else one reads on the English constitution, he must also read Stubbs. An American historian who has explored a portion of the master's field very diligently does not hesitate to say that "in the study of the constitution as a whole, Bishop Stubbs's work does form an epoch from which all later work must date." The translation of the *Constitutional History* into French, two volumes of which have already been published, affords sufficient evidence that, despite the activity of British and foreign historical scholarship during the past generation, it has not as a whole been superseded. However, recent research has been by no means barren. Fresh light has been thrown upon obscure subjects; sources of information unused by and even unknown to Stubbs have been effectively exploited; conclusions resting upon insecure foundations have been modified; former opinions and interpretations have been revised. Much has been done to connect the English constitution with continental and especially with Norman-French institutions. In a word, the *Constitutional History* needed to be supplemented, revised and put abreast of the latest historical scholarship.

This need has been met by M. Petit-Dutailis, the editor of the French translation of Stubbs, a distinguished medievalist and authority upon certain periods of English history. The "notes" which he has appended to the text treat of topics dealt with by Stubbs, respecting which recent investigation has made necessary some modification or restatement of the latter's views. Some of these notes are merely convenient summaries of the conclusions of other scholars; others are genuine contributions by the writer to historical knowledge. They seemed to satisfy so well a long-felt want that they have been translated into English and published in the Historical Series of the University of Manchester.

Perhaps the most interesting of the twelve essays which comprise the first volume is that on the Great Charter. M. Petit-Dutaillis speaks with authority upon this subject. He was one of the first to question the classical theory of the Charter held by Stubbs, Freeman, Green and Hallam, and to point out its essentially feudal character. In his *Etude sur la vie et le règne de Louis VIII*, published in 1894, he said: "The barons had no suspicion that they would one day be called the founders of English liberty. The patriotism of writers on the other side of the Channel has singularly misrepresented the nature of this crisis." Since he wrote this his views have in the main been corroborated by the writings of Pollock and Maitland, Jenks, Miss Norgate, and especially by McKechnie's masterly commentary on the Charter. M. Petit-Dutaillis gives a very pertinent extract from a document written about 1220, of which he had made use in his work on Louis VIII, to show the light in which the Charter appeared to a contemporary of King John. It is strange that he makes no reference to Mr. G. B. Adams's articles in the *American Historical Review* touching on Magna Charta. Clause 61 of that document, which he regards as an attempt to set up a "most naïf" and "most barbarous" procedure, is viewed by Mr. Adams as the germ of the limited monarchy and, indeed, of the English constitution!

The editor has found it necessary to add only two studies to the second volume of the *Constitutional History* covering the period from 1215 to 1399. One of these deals with the history of the Forest and the other is on the "Causes and General Characteristics of the Rising of 1381." They are both substantial monographs which are worthy contributions to English historical science. Stubbs's treatment of the Forest was superficial and fragmentary and not at all commensurate with the importance of the subject in constitutional history. M. Petit-Dutaillis's essay is doubtless the best brief but comprehensive account of the Forest to be had. Its origin as an institution he traces to Normandy, holding that it was introduced into England by the Norman Conquest. The abuses of forest law and administration, of which noble and peasant alike complained, are clearly set forth, as is the financial importance of the Forest to the kings as a source of royal revenue. The long struggle for disafforestation is related in some detail, and interesting comparisons are instituted between the history of the Forest in England and France.

M. Petit-Dutaillis writes with exceptional authority upon the Rising of 1381, which he considers one of the most interesting and significant events in the whole history of the Middle Ages. His knowledge of the

revolt and its causes is derived from an exhaustive study of the sources. In 1898 he edited a volume entitled *Le Soulèvement des Travailleurs d'Angleterre en 1381*, based upon documents collected in the Record Office in London by a young French scholar, André Réville, who had died before completing his work. This volume, which is now out of print, and other recent investigations have served to place the revolt in a light quite different from that in which Stubbs viewed it.

What gives perhaps their chief value to these studies as a supplement and corrective of the *Constitutional History* is the difference in point of view between Stubbs and M. Petit-Dutaillis. The interest of the former in his subject was distinctly national and English. In reading the *Constitutional History* one is always conscious that the author is expounding the institutional past of his own race. M. Petit-Dutaillis has approached medieval England through the study of continental and especially French history. Therefore he is able to point out helpful similarities and contrasts of which Stubbs was unaware. His comparative viewpoint is a useful antidote to Stubbs's insularity.

R. L. SCHUYLER.

Whigs and Whiggism. Political Writings by Benjamin Disraeli. Edited with an Introduction by WILLIAM HUTCHEON. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1914.—viii, 476 pp.

Quite an intimate acquaintance with the statesmen and politicians, with the conditions of political parties, and with the questions of the first twenty years after the Reform Act of 1832 are necessary to a profitable reading of these collected journalistic writings of Disraeli. But the task of tracing and preparing for republication his contributions to *The Morning Post* in 1835 and to *The Times* between 1836 and 1841 was quite worth while, for at least four reasons. They are of service in following the amazing evolution of Disraeli from a political and social adventurer to a statesman of first rank. They throw some new light on both party and social conditions and on English civilization in the period that lies between the Reform Act and the incoming of Peel and the Conservatives in 1841. They serve as a measure of the advance of the English newspaper press in soberness of language and general respectability; and, moreover, this volume of Disraeli's newspaper articles, together with Mr. Hutcheon's introductory chapter, will help to a better understanding, but not to a higher estimate, of the political character of Lord Lyndhurst.

Lyndhurst was Disraeli's friend and patron at the time Disraeli was